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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONGRESS CONGRATULATED UPON THE FAVORABLE ASPECT OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS—OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS—RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING FINANCES, COAST DEFENCES, THE NAVY, RAILROAD REGULATIONS, THE TELEGRAPH, &c.

To the Congress of the United States:

At the threshold of your deliberations I congratulate you upon the favorable aspect of the domestic and foreign affairs of this government. Our relations with other countries continue to be upon a friendly footing. With the Argentine republic Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Hayti, Italy, Santo Domingo, Sweden and Norway, no incident has occurred which calls for special comment. The recent opening of new lines of telegraphic communication with Central America and Brazil permitted the interchange of messages of friendship with the government of those countries.

During the year there have been perfected and proclaimed consular and commercial treaties with Servia and a consular treaty with Roumania, thus extending our intercourse with the Danubian countries, while our eastern relations have been put upon a wider basis by treaties with Corea and Madagascar. The new boundary survey treaty with Mexico, a trades mark convention, and a supplementary treaty of extradition with Spain and a convention extending the duration of the Franco American claims commission, has also been proclaimed.

Notice of the termination of the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington was duly given to the British government and the reciprocal privileges and exemptions of the treaty will accordingly cease July 1, 1885. The fisheries industries pursued by a numerous class of our citizens, on the northern coast, both of the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, are worthy of the fostering care of congress. Whenever brought into competition with the like industries of other countries, our fishermen as well as our manufacturers of fishing appliances and preparers of fish products, have maintained a foremost place. I suggest that congress create a commission to consider the general question of our rights in the fisheries and the means of opening to our citizens under just and enduring conditions the richly stocked fishing waters and sealing grounds of British and Russian North America.

Question has arisen touching the deportation to the United States from the British Islands by government or municipal aid of persons unable there to gain a living and equally a burden on the community here. Such of these persons as fall under the pauper class as defined by law have been sent back in accordance with the provisions of our statutes. Her Majesty's government has insisted that precautions have been taken before shipment to prevent these objectionable visitors from coming hither without guarantee of support by their relations in this country. The action of the British authorities in applying measures for relief has, however, in so many cases proved ineffectual, and especially so in certain recent instances of needy immigrants reaching our territory through Canada, that a revision of our legislation upon this subject may be deemed advisable.

The legislation of France against the importation of prepared swine products from the United States has been repealed. That result is due no less to the friendly representations of this government than to a growing conviction in France that the restriction was not demanded by any real danger to health. Germany still prohibits the introduction of all swine products from America. I extended to the Imperial government a friendly invitation to send experts to the United States to inquire whether the use of those products was dangerous to health. This invitation was declined. I have believed it of such importance, however, that the exact facts should be ascertained and promulgated, that I have appointed a competent commission to make a thorough investigation of the subject. Its members have shown their public spirit by accepting their trust without pledge of compensation, but I hope that congress will see in the national and international bearings of the matter a sufficient motive for providing at least for reimbursement of such expenses as they may necessarily incur.

The coronation of the Czar at Moscow afforded to this government an occasion for testifying its continued friendship by sending a special envoy and a representative of the navy to attend the ceremony. While there have arisen during the year no grave questions affecting the status in the Russian Empire of American citizens of other faith than that held by the national church, this government remains firm in its conviction that the rights of its citizens abroad should be in no wise affected by their religious belief.

It is understood that measures for the removal of the restrictions which now burden our trade with Cuba and Puerto Rico are under consideration by the Spanish government. The proximity of Cuba to the United States, and the peculiar methods of administration which there prevail, necessitate constant discussions and appeal on our part from the proceedings of the insular authorities. I regret to say that the just protests of this government have not as yet produced satisfactory results.

The Helvetian Confederation has proposed the inauguration of a class of international treaties for the referment to arbitration of grave questions between nations. This government has assented to the proposed negotiations of such a treaty with Switzerland.

Under the treaty of Berlin, liberty of conscience and civil rights are assured to all strangers in Bulgaria. As to the United States we have no distinct conventional relations with that country and are not a party to the treaty, and they should in my opinion maintain diplomatic representation at Sofia for the improvement of intercourse and the proper protection of the many American citizens who resort to that country as missionaries and teachers. I suggest that I be given authority to establish an agency and consulate general at the Bulgarian capital. The United States are now participating in a revision of the tariff of the Ottoman Empire. They have assented to application of a license tax to foreigners doing business in Turkey, but have opposed the oppressive storage tax upon petroleum entering the ports of that country. The government of the Khedive has proposed that the authority of the mixed judicial tribunals in Egypt be extended so as to cover citizens of the United States accused of crime who are now tried before consular courts.—This government it not disposed to accept this change, but believes that its terms should be submitted for criticism to the commission appointed to revise the whole subject.

At no time in our national history has there been more manifest need of close and lasting relations with a neighboring state than now exists with respect to Mexico.

The rapid influx of our capital and enterprise into that country shows by what has already been accomplished the vast reciprocal advantages which must attend the progress of its internal development. The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1848 has been terminated by the Mexican government, and in the absence of conventional engagements the rights of our citizens in Mexico now depends upon the domestic statutes of that republic. There have been instances of harsh enforcement of the laws against our vessels and citizens in Mexico, and of denial of the diplomatic resort for their protection. The initial step towards a better understanding has been taken in the negotiation by the commission authorized by Congress, of a treaty which is still before the Senate awaiting its approval. The provisions for the reciprocal crossing of the frontier by the troops in pursuit of hostile Indians have been prolonged for another year. The operations of the forces of both governments against these savages have been successful, and several of the most dangerous bands have been captured or dispersed by the skill and valor of United States and Mexican soldiers fighting in a common cause. The convention for the resurvey of the boundary from the Rio Grande to the Pacific having been ratified and exchanged, the preliminary reconnoissance has been effected. It now rests with Congress to make provision for completing the survey and re-locating the boundary monuments. A convention was signed with Mexico on July 13, 1882, providing for the rehearing of the cases of Benjamin Well and the Abra Silver Mining Company; in whose favor awards were made by the late American and Mexican Claims Commission. That convention still awaits the consent of the Senate. Meanwhile, because of those charges of fraudulent awards which have made a new commission necessary, the executive has directed the suspension of payments of the distributive quota received from Mexico.

Our geographical proximity to Central America and our political and commercial relations with the states of that country justify, in my judgment, such a material increase of our consular corps as will place in each capital a consul-general.

Diplomatic and naval representatives of this government attended at Carracas the centennial celebration of the birth of the illustrious Bolivar. At the same time the inauguration of the statute of Washington in the Venezuelan capital testified to the veneration in which his memory is there held. Congress at its last session authorized the executive to propose to Venezuela the opening of the awards of the mixed commission of Carracas. The departure from this country of the Venezuelan minister has delayed the opening of negotiations for the reviving of the commission. This government holds that until the establishment of a treaty upon this subject the Venezuelan government must continue to make the payments provided for in the convention of 1866. There is reason for believing the dispute growing out of the unpaid obligations due from Venezuela to France will be satisfactorily adjusted. The French cabinet has proposed a basis of settlement which meets my approval; but as it involves a recasting of the annual quotas of the foreign debt, it has been deemed advisable to submit the proposal to the judgment of the cabinets of Berlin, Copenhagen, The Hague, London and Madrid.

In pursuance of the policy declared by this government of extending our intercourse with the eastern nations, legations have, during the past year, been sent to Persia, Siam and Corea. It is probable that permanent missions of those countries will ere long be maintained in the United States. Treaty relations with Corea were perfected by the exchange, on the 19th of May last, of the ratifications of the lately concluded conventions, and envoys from the King of Tah Chosun have visited this country and received a cordial welcome. Corea, as yet, is unacquainted with the methods of western civilization, and now invites the attention of those interested in the advancement of our foreign trade, as it needs the implements and products which the United States are ready to supply. We seek no monopoly of its commerce and no advantages over other nations, but as the Coreans, in reaching for a higher civilization, have confided in the republic, we cannot regard with indifference any encroachments on their rights.

China, by the payment of a money indemnity, has settled many of the long pending claims of our citizens, and I have strong hopes that the remainder will soon be adjusted. Questions have arisen touching the rights of American and other foreign manufacturers in China under the provisions of treaties which permit aliens to exercise their industries in that country. On this specific point our own treaty is silent, but under the operation of the most favored nation clause we have like privilege with those of other powers. While it is the duty of the government to see that our citizens have the full enjoyment of every benefit secured by the treaty, I doubt the expediency of leading in a movement to constrain China to admit an interpretation which we have only an indirect treaty right to exact. The transference of American capital for the employment of Chinese labor there in effect inaugurated a competition for the control of markets now supplied by our home industries. There is good reason to believe that the law restricting the immigration of Chinese has been violated intentionally or otherwise by officials of China, upon whom is devolved the duty of certifying that the immigrants belong to the excepted classes. Measures have been taken to ascertain the facts incident to this supposed infraction, and it is believed that the government of China will cooperate with the United States in securing the faithful observance of the law. The same considerations which prompted Congress at its last session to return to Japan the Simonozke indemnity, seems to me to require at its hands like action in respect to the Canton indemnity fund, now amounting to $300,000. The question now of the foreign treaty of Japan has been considered in an international convention held at Tokio, but without definite result as yet. This government is disposed to concede the requests of Japan to determine its own tariff duties, to provide such proper judicial tribunals as may commend themselves to the western powers for the trial of causes to which foreigners are parties, and to assimilate the terms and duration of its treaties to those of other civilized states.

Through our ministers at London and at Monrovia, this government has endeavored to aid Liberia in its differences with Great Britain touching the northwestern boundary of that republic. There is a prospect of the adjustment of that dispute by the adoption of the Mannah river as the line. This arrangement is a compromise of the conflicting territorial claims and takes from Liberia no country over which it has maintained effective jurisdiction.

The rich and populous valley of the Congo is being opened to commerce by a society called the International African Association, of which the King of the Belgians is the president and a citizen of the United States the chief executive officer. Large tracts of territory have been ceded to the association by native chiefs, roads have been opened, steamboats placed on the Congo river, and a number of states established at 22 stations under one flag which offers freedom to commerce and prohibits the slave trade. The objects of the society are philanthropic. It does not aim at permanent political control, but seeks the neutrality of the valley. The United States cannot be indifferent to this work nor to the interests of their citizens involved in it. It may become advisable for us to cooperate with other commercial powers in promoting the rights of trade and residence in the Congo valley, free from the interference or political control of any one nation.

I have alluded in my previous messages to the injurious and vexatious restrictions suffered by our trade in the Spanish West Indies. Brazil, whose natural outlet for its great national staple—coffee—is in and through the United States, imposes a heavy export duty upon that product. Our petroleum exports are hampered in Turkey and in other eastern ports by restrictions as to storage and by onerous taxation. For this mischief adequate relief is not always afforded by reciprocal treaties like that of Hawaii or that lately negotiated with Mexico and now awaiting the action of the Senate. Is it not advisable to provide some measure of equitable nature in our relations with governments which discriminate against our own? If, for example, the executive were empowered to apply to Spanish vessels and cargoes from Cuba and Puerto Rico the same rules of treatment and scale of penalties for technical faults which are applied to our own vessels and cargoes in the Antilles, a resort to that course might not be barren of good results.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives a full and interesting exhibit of the financial condition of the country. It shows that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, amounted to $398,287,581.95, whereof there was received from customs $214,706,496.93, from internal revenue $144,720,368.98, from sales of public lands $7,935,864.42, from tax on circulation and deposits of national banks $9,111,008.85, from profits on coinage, bullion deposits and assays $4,460,205.17, from other sources $17,333,637.60. For the same period the ordinary expenditures were—for civil expenses $22,241,285.76, for foreign intercourses $2,419,275.24, for Indians $7,362,590.34, for pensions $66,012,573.64, for the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $33,911,382.93, for the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards, $16,283,437.17, for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, $40,008,432.73, for expenditures on account of the District of Columbia, $3,817,023.48; for interest on the public debt $59,160,131.25. Total $265,408,137.54; leaving a surplus revenue of $132,879,414.41, which with an amount drawn from the cash balance in Treasury of $1,293,312 555, making $134,178,756.96, was applied to the redemption of bonds. The total receipts, actual and estimated, for the present fiscal year are $373,000,000; total expenditures, actual and estimated, $258,000,000; estimated amount due the sinking fund, $45,816,741.07; leaving a balance of $39,183,258.93. If the revenues for the fiscal year which will end on June 30, 1885, be estimated upon the basis of existing laws, the Secretary is of the opinion that for that year the receipts will exceed by $60,000,000 the ordinary expenditures, including the amount devoted to the sinking fund.

Hitherto the surplus, as rapidly as it has accumulated, has been devoted to the reduction of the national debt. If the surplus shall hereafter be as large as the Treasury estimates now indicate, the 3 per cent. bonds may all be redeemed at least four years before any of the 4½ per cents. can be called in. The latter, at the same rate of accumulation of surplus, can be paid at maturity, and the money requisite for the redemption of the 4 per cents will be in the Treasury many years before these obligations become payable. There are cogent reasons why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable. In a communication to the Congress, at its last session, I recommended that all excise taxes be abolished, except those relating to distilled spirits, and that substantial reductions be also made in the revenues from customs. A statute has since been enacted by which the annual tax and tariff receipts of the government have been cut down to the extent of at least fifty or sixty million dollars. While I have no doubt that still further reductions may be wisely made, I do not advise the adoption at this session of any measures for a large diminution of the national revenues. The results of the legislation of the last session of the Congress have not as yet become sufficiently apparent to justify any radical revision or sweeping modification of the existing law. In the interval which must elapse before the effects of the act of March 3, 1883, can be definitely ascertained, a portion at least of the surplus revenues may be wisely applied to the long neglected duty of rehabilitating our navy and providing coast defences for the protection of our harbors. This is a matter to which I shall again advert.

Immediately associated with the financial subject just discussed, is the important question what legislation is needed regarded the national currency. The aggregate amount of bonds now on deposit in the Treasury to support the National Bank circulation is about $350,000,000; nearly $200,000,000 of this amount consists of 3 per cents., which, as already stated, are payable at the pleasure of the government, and are likely to be called in within less than four years unless, meantime, the surplus revenues shall be diminished. The probable effect of such an extensive retirement of the securities which are the basis of the National Bank circulation, would be such a contraction of the volume of the currency as to produce grave commercial embarrassments. How can this danger be obviated? The most effectual plan, and one whose adoption at the earliest practicable opportunity I shall heartily approve, has already been indicated. If the revenues of the next four years shall be kept substantially commensurate with the expense, the volume of circulation will not be likely to suffer any material disturbance; if, on the other hand, there shall be great delay in reducing taxation, it will become necessary either to substitute some other form of currency in place of national bank notes or to make important changes in the laws by which their circulation is now controlled. In my judgment the latter course is preferable. I commend to your attention the very interesting and thoughtful suggestions upon this subject which appear in the Secretary's report. The objections which he urges against the acceptance of any other securities than the obligations of the government itself as a foundation for national bank circulation, seem to me insuperable. For averting the threatened contraction two courses have been suggested, either of which is probably feasible. One is the issuance of new bonds having many years to run, bearing a low rate of interest and exchangeable upon specified terms for those now outstanding, the other course—which commends itself to my own judgment as better—is the enactment of a law repealing the tax on circulation and permitting the banks to issue notes for an amount equal to 90 per cent. of the market value, instead of as now the face value of their deposited bonds. I agree with the Secretary in the belief that the adoption of this plan would afford the necessary relief.

The trade dollar was coined for the purpose of traffic in countries where silver passed at its value, as ascertained by its weight and fineness. It never had a legal tender quality. Large numbers of these coins entered, however, into the volume of our currency by common consent. Their circulation in domestic trade has now ceased, and they have thus become a disturbing element. They should not be longer permitted to embarrass our currency system. I recommend that provision be made for the reception by the treasury and the mints as bullion, at a small per centage above the current market price of silver of like fineness.

The Secretary of the Treasury advises a consolidation of certain of the customs districts of the country, and suggests that the President be vested with such power in relation thereto as is now given him in respect to collectors of internal revenue by section 3141 of the revised statutes. The statistics upon this subject which are contained in his report furnish of themselves a strong argument in defence of his views.

I again call your attention to the present condition of our extended sea coast upon which are so many large cities whose wealth and importance to the country would in time of war invite attack from modern armored ships, against which our existing defensive works could give no adequate protection. These works were built before the introduction of modern heavy rifled guns into maritime warfare, and if they are not put in an efficient condition we can easily be subjected to humiliation by a hostile power greatly inferior to ourselves. As germane to this subject I call your attention to the importance of perfecting our submarine torpedo defences. The board authorized by the last Congress to report upon the method which should be adopted for the manufacture of heavy ordnance adapted to modern warfare has visited the principal iron and steel works in this country and in Europe. It is hoped that Congress will thereupon be disposed to provide suitable facilities and plant for the manufacture of such guns as are now imperatively needed.

On several occasions during the past year, officers of the army have at the request of state authorities, visited their militia encampments, for inspection of the troops. From the reports of those officers I am induced to believe that the encouragement of the state militia organizations by the National Government would be followed by very gratifying results and would afford it in sudden emergencies the aid of a large body of volunteers educated in the performance of military duties.

The Secretary of the Navy reports that under the authority of the acts of August 5th, 1882, and March 3d, 1883, the work of strengthening our navy by the construction of modern vessels has been auspiciously begun. As an important measure of national defence the Secretary urges also the immediate creation of an inter-coast line of water ways across the peninsula of Florida, along the coast from Florida to Hampton Roads, between the Chesapeak bay and the Delaware river, and through Cape Cod.

I feel bound to impress upon the attention of Congress the necessity of continued progress in the reconstruction of the navy. The condition of the public treasury as I have already intimated, makes the present an auspicious time for putting this branch of the service in a state of efficiency. It is no part of our policy to create and maintain a navy able to cope with that of the other great powers of the world. We have no wish for foreign conquest and the peace which we have long enjoyed is in no seeming danger of interruption. But that our naval strength should be made adequate for the defence of our harbors, the protection of our commercial interests and the maintenance of our national honor, is a proposition from which no patriotic citizen can withold his assent.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a gratifying exhibit of the condition and prospects of this interesting branch of the public service. The Postmaster General devotes much of his report to the consideration in its various aspects of the relations of the government to the telegraph. Such reflections as I have been able to give this subject since my last annual message has not led me to change the views which I there expressed in dissenting from the recommendation of the then Postmaster General that the government assume the same control over the telegraph which it has always exercised over the mails. Admitting that its authority in the premises is as ample as has ever been claimed for it, it would not, in my judgment, be a wise use of that authority to purchase or assume the control of existing telegraph lines, or to construct others, with a view of entering into general competition with private enterprise. The objections which may be justly urged against either of those projects and indeeed against any system which would require an enormous increase in the civil service list, do not, however, apply to some of the plans which have lately provoked public comment and discussion. It is likely that the whole subject will be considered by you at the present session. In the nature of things it involves so many questions of detail that your deliberations would probably be aided slightly if at all by any particular suggestions which I might now submit. I avow my belief, however, that the government should be authorized by law to exercise some sort of supervision over inter-state telegraphic communication, and I express the hope that for attaining that end some measure may be devised which will receive your approbation.

The Attorney General criticizes in his report the provisions of the existing law fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the federal courts. These provisions are contained in the act of February 26, 1853, though some of them were introduced into that act from statutes which had been passed many years previous. It is manifest that such compensation as might, when just and reasonable, would in many instances be justly regarded at the present day as inadequate. I concur with the Attorney General in the belief that the statutes should be revised by which these fees are regulated. So too should the laws which regulate the compensation of district attorneys and marshals. They should be paid wholly by salaries, instead of in part by fees, as is now the case. This change would prove to be a measure of economy and would discourage the institution of needless and oppressive legal proceedings, which it is to be feared, hav in some instances been conducted for the mere sake of present gain.

Much interesting and varied information is contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior. I particularly call your attention to his presentation of certain phases of the Indian question, to his recommendations for the repeal of the preemption and timber culture act, and for more stringent legislation to prevent frauds under the present laws.

I have previously referred to the alarming state of illiteracy in certain portions of the country, and again submit for the consideration of the congress whether some favorable aid should not be extend to public primary education wherever adequate provision therefor has not been made.

The Utah commission has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior its second annual report. As a result of its labors in supervising the recent election it appears that persons by the act disqualified, to the number of about 12,000, were excluded from the polls.—This fact, however, affords little cause for congratulation, and I fear that it is far from indicating any real and substantial progress toward the extirpation of polygamy. All the members elect of the legislature are Mormons. There is grave reason to believe that they are in sympathy with the practices that this government is seeking to suppress, and that its efforts in that regard will be more likely to encounter their opposition than to receive their encouragement and support. Even if this view should happily be erroneous, the law under which the commissioners have been acting should be made more effective by the incorporation of such stringent amendments as they recommend. I am convinced, however, that polygamy has become so strongly intrenched in the territory of Utah that it is profitless to attack it with any but the stoutest weapons which constitutional legislation can fashion. I favor, therefore the repeal of the act upon which the exising government depends, the assumption by the national legislature of the entire political control of the territory, and the establishment of a commission with such powers and duties as shall be delegated to it by law.

The department of agriculture is accomplishing much in the direction of the agricultural development of the country and the report of the commissioner giving the result of his investigations and experiments, will be found interesting and valuable.

I trust that congress will not fail at its present session to put Alaska under ther the proper protection of law. Its people have repeatedly remonstrated against our neglect to afford them the maintenance and protection expressly guaranteed by the terms of the treaty whereby that territory was ceded to the United States. For sixteen years they have pleaded in vain for that which they should have received without the asking. They have no law for the collection of debts, the support of education, the conveyance of property, the administration of estates or the enforcement of contracts; none, indeed, for the punishment of criminals, except such as offend against certain customs, commerce and navigation acts. The resources of Alaska, especially in fur, mines and lumber, are considerable in extent and capaple of large development, while while its geographical situation is one of political and commercial importance. The promptings of interest, therefore, as well as considerations of honor and good faith, demand the immediate establishment of civil government in that territory.

Complaints have lately been numerous and urgent that certain corporations, controlling in whole or in part facilities for the inter-state carriage of persons and merchandise over the great railroads of the country, have resorted in their dealings with the public to divers measures unjust and oppresive in their character. In some instances the state governments have attacked and suppressed these evils, but in others they have been unable to afford adequate relief, because of the jurisdictional limitations which are imposed upon them by the federal constitution. The question, how far the national government may interfere in the premises, and what, if any, supervision or control it ought to exercise, is one which merits your careful attention.—While we cannot fail to recognize the importance of the vast railway systems of the country, and of their great and beneficial influences upon the development of our natural wealth, we should, on the other hand, remember that no individual or no corporation ought to be invested with absolute power over the interest of any other citizen or class of citizens. The right of these railroad corporations to a fair and profitable return upon their investments, and to reasonable freedom in their regulations, must be recognized; but it seems only just that, so far as constitutional authority will permit, congress should protect the people at large in their inter state traffic against acts of injustice which state governments are powerless to prevent.

In my last annual message I called attention to the necessity of protecting by suitable legislation the forests situated upon the public domain. In many portions of the west the pursuit of general agriculture is only made practicable by resort to irrigation, while successful irrigation would itself be impossible without the aid afforded by forests in contributing to the regularity and constancy of the supply of water. During the past year severe suffering and great loss to property have been occasioned by profuse floods, followed by periods of unusually low water in many of the great rivers of the country. These irregularities were in a great measure caused by the removal of forests about the sources of the streams in question, and of the timber by which the water supply has been nourished and protected. The preservation of such portions of the forests in the national domain as essentially contribute to the equitable flow of important water courses is of the highest consequence.

The industrial exhibitions which have been held in the United States during the past year attracted attention in many foreign countries, when the announcement of those countries had been made public through the foreign agencies of the government. The industrial exhibition at Boston and the southern exposition at Louisville, were largely attended by the exhibitors of foreign countries, notwithstanding the absence of any professed national character in those undertakings. The Centennial Exposition, to be held at New Orleans next year, in commemoration of the centenary of the first shipment of cotton from a port of the United States, bids fair to meet with a like gratifying success. Under the act of congress of the 10th of February, 1883, declaring that exposition to be national and international in its character, all foreign governments with which the United States maintain relations have been invited to participate. The promoters of this important undertaking have already received assurances of the lively interest which it has excited abroad.

The annual report of the civil service commission, which will be soon submitted to congress, will doubtless afford the means of a more definite judgement than I am now prepared to express as to the merits of the new system. I am persuaded that its effects have thus far proved beneficial. Its practical method appears to be adequate for the ends proposed, and there has been no serious difficulty in carrying them into effect.

At the time when the present Executive entered upon his office, his death, removal or resignation or inability to discharge his duties would have left the government without a constitutional head. It is possible, of course, that a similar contingency may again arise, unless the wisdom of congress shall provide against its reoccurrence. The senate at its last session, after full consideration, passed an act relating to the subject, which will now I trust commend itself to the approval of both houses of congress.

I repeat the recommendations that congress prepare an amendment to that provision of the constitution which prescribes formality for the enactment of laws, whereby, in respect to bills for the appropriation of public moneys, the Executive may be enabled, while giving his approval to particular items, to interpose his veto as to such others as do not commend themselves to his judgment.

The fourteenth amendment to the constitution confers the right of citizenship upon all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. It was the special purpose of this amendment to insure to members of the colored race, the full enjoyment of civil and political rights. Certain statutory provisions, intended to secure the enforcement of those rights, have been recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Any legislation whereby congress may lawfully supplement the guarantees which the constitution affords for the equal enjoyment by all the citizens of the United States of every right, privilege and immunity of citizenship, will receive my unhesitating approval.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Washington, D. C., Dec., 3, 1883.

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FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 7, 1883.

Free Trade and Free Shooting.

That Mr. Carlisle is an able statesman and an upright man no one doubts. His state was nominally in the union during the war, though Horace Greeley once remarked that "Kentucky was the bounty-jumper of the war." It has been the boast of some Kentuckians that she furnished her full quota to each of the contending armies. Mr. Carlisle was counted a union man. So was Garrett Davis. Mr. Davis was unable ganerally to agree with the party of the union as how best to serve the national cause. We only know of Mr. Carlisle that he seems to have kept up good relations with the Democratic party, which as an organization always seemed to think the war should have been fought without any other than the confederate army. All which is a preface to saying that as the solid south made Mr. Carlisle's cause its own, that gentleman must not deem it ill natured if people judge him by the company he keeps. And so the solid south has taken open possession of its own and assumed visible control of the Democratic party. This is as it should be. The northern Democracy cannot be disaffected so long as it is allowed a place over at the second table, where the viands of patronage, somewhat hacked and disfigured, to be sure, are still left in quantity sufficient to appease the robust hunger which is their main characteristic. The Democratic party *is the political south*, and its members in New Hampshire and Connecticut are as ready to be patronized by the bourbon aristocrats as they were in the good old days of Calhoun and McDuffie.

Speaking of Calhoun, the solid south now revels in a restoration in its ranks of the policy of the nearest approach to free trade compatible with a parsimonious conduct of the federal government. Let the northern manufactures, and the southern, too, for that matter, stand aside now for the new era which the Calhoun free trade Democracy would usher in. The issues are fairly joined. Free trade and free shooting at elections.—*National Republican.*

The Postmaster General's Report.

The annual report of the postmaster general presents an interesting exhibit of the operations of this important branch of the government. The post-office department deals more directly with the daily business and affairs of the people, and comes nearer to them in every way, than any other department of the government, while the extent of its operations and the vast number of persons to which it gives employment invest it with peculiar interest and importance. The report of the postmaster general shows that the growth of the department and of postal business is keeping even pace with that of the country. The total number of postoffices at the close of the last fiscal year was 47,863, an increase of 1,632, during the year. The revenues were $45,508,692, an increase of $3,632,282 over the preceding year, while the expenditures were $42,816,700, leaving a surplus of $2,691,992. This, however, is a better showing than will be made next year. The postmaster general estimates that, on account of diminished revenues and increased expenditures, there will be a deficiency next year of $2,958,111. The loss during next year, occasioned by the reduction of letter postage to two cents, is estimated at $7,893,380.

Te postmaster general does not favor a reduction of postage on drop letters to 1 cent. There is a difference of opinion on this subject, and, as indicated by the press, quite a general desire for the reduction, but the postmaster general does not take that view of the case. He thinks the financial returns of the free delivery service will not justify the reduction at present, and recommends that it be deferred at least until the full effect of the recent reduction of letter postage shall be known.

The recommendation for the change in the standard of letter weight from half an ounce to one ounce, making two ounces the measure of double postage, will meet with universal approval and should be promptly adopted by congress. The same may be said of the recommendation for a change in the rate of postage on transient newspapers from 1 cent per two ounces to 1 cent per three ounces. Both of these changes will be a great convenience to the public.

The postmaster general reviews the action of the department on the lottery question, and recommends more stringent legislation for the exclusion of lottery matter and advertisements from the mails.

On the important question of a postal telegraph the postmaster general makes a strong argument in favor of the constitutional right of the government to establish new telegraph lines or to acquire possession and control of existing lines, if it sees fit to do so, but on grounds of public policy he is decidedly opposed to such action. While admitting the existence of evils in the present system, he thinks the evils of a government telegraph would be still greater and probably of a character to threaten the purity and permanence of our institutions. We believe this to be a correct conclusion, and one which, on mature reflection, will commend itself to the best sense of the country. Without questioning the right of the government to engage in the telegraph business, we believe that considerations of public policy furnish the strongest possible arguments against the exercise of the right and against congress entering on a line of legislation of which no one could forsee or predict the end.—*National Republican.*

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL JUDICIARY DURING THE PAST YEAR—RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO UNITED STATES COURTS AND THEIR OFFICERS—A PLAN TO EXTEND THE DISTRICT JURISDICTION.

The attorney-general's report reviews the condition of the judiciary of the United States and gives statistics thereon. There remains on the docket of the Supreme Court 874 cases not disposed of. The number of cases decided at the October term in which the United States were concerned was 61, of which 30 were in favor of and 23 against the government. Besides these, there were 13 cases dismissed in which the United States were concerned. In the Court of Claims, during the past year, 772 suits, claiming over $9,000,000, were brought against the United States, and 51 suits, claiming $162,155.17, against the District of Columbia, under the act of June 16, 1880. Of the suits against the government, 80 were brought, and in 36 of them judgment was for claimants $475,660.76. Of the suits against the district, 26 were brought to trial and judgment for claimants rendered in 20 cases, aggregating $40,901.94. In the circuit and district courts during the past fiscal year 1,597 civil suits were terminated, 642 of them in favoi of the government, and on July 1, 1883, 4,432 civil suits were pending to which the United States were a party.

There were terminated during the last year 7,792 criminal prosecutions under the customs, internal revenue, post-office, election, civil rights, naturalization, intercourse and pension laws, beside miscellaneous. There were pending July 1, 1883, 5,722 criminal prosecutions.

The attorney-general recommends the re enactment of section 14 of the act approved August 16, 1856, providing that United States attorneys may appoint substitute attorneys in certain cases to attend to the duties of the office when they cannot so attend themselves, to be paid only the regular fees of the United States attorneys. He recommends it on the score of economy. He suggests that the pay of the district attorneys for New Mexico and Arizona should be increased to the maximum, $6,000 per annum. He also recommends that not more than four witnesses, except in capital cases, should be allowed to be summoned at the government expense for defendants who swear that they cannot pay witness fees. He thinks that the fees of witnesses and jurors in the territories should be increased. He recommends an increase in the number of territorial judges, special appropiatoin for the Utah judiciary, the making the maximum compensation of the clerks of the United States courts uniform, and that the emolument returns of attorneys, marshals and clerks be settled for the fiscal year instead of as now by the calendar year. He suggests curing defects in the present system relating to funds paid into courts, and additional legislation to protect the executive civil officers of the government in the performance of their duties. He suggests that all accounts of chief supervisor of elections should be taxed in open court under the inspection and examination of the district attorney, and forwarded to the proper department for further examination and reduction if deemed advisable and necessary. He recommends that outgoing marshals be required to turn over to their successors in office all unfinished business of every kind in their hands at the qualification of their successors. He recommends the amendment of the fee bill to pay their deputies not less than half their net earnings, and also recommends making the salaries of court officers a fixed one instead of fees. He revises at length the criminal procedure of the law, and recommends that the old style—verbose and pleonastic style—of preparing indictments be changed to one more intelligible and more in consonance with the common sense of the age. He thinks it desirable that the pleadings may be simplified, a uniform system of challenges provided, and the trials shorn of the technical objections and numberless dilatory motions that can now be interposed to prevent a speedy trial upon the merits. He mentions the anomalous condition of the United States Courts in the District of Columbia, where the question whether a criminal has the right of making ten or four challenges of jurors. He recommends that all persons who are entitled in the event of the conviction of a defendant to compensation or reward by reason of any loss or damage sustained or for the arrest and apprehension of the defendant should be made by law competent witnesses; and to remedy these evils above recited he submits a carefully prepared form of criminal procedure for the courts of the United States, which embodies the substance of the recommendation above. He recommends that section 5391 of the revised statutes be so amended as to afford the postoffice and other departments protection against perjury.

He devotes considerable space to the jury system of the District of Columbia. He refers to the large number of people virtually living here, but having a constructive residence elsewhere, as a fact that militates against the jury system in the district. He thinks the same justice should not be assigned more than once in seven years to the criminal court. The small number of persons selected as candidates from whom the jurors are to be selected, arising from the vast number of those who are exempt, renders it necessary to draw nearly one half of the panels from talismen. He comments on the subject of "jury fixing" in the district, which, he says, is alleged to be alarmingly prevalent. He speaks of those crimes which are offenses against the United States, and says that when a crime has been committed in the district against the United States government by a government official justice has too frequently been denied the government. A person in the employment of the government who betrays his public trust commits a crime against the United States. When that crime is perpetrated within the district, past experience proves that he should be tried before a jury other than that engaged in the trial of local crimes committed in the district. To remedy this defect of the law, he submits that the desired end might be attained by extending (in such form and under such limitations as may be advisable) the jurisdiction of the United States circuit and district courts for the judicial district of Maryland so as to include the cognizance of crimes committed in the District of Columbia. By this the circuit and district courts of that judicial district would have original jurisdiction over all crimes committed in the District of Columbia which are offenses against the general laws of the United States, and their jurisdiction would be concurrent with that of the courts in the District of Columbia, so that the prosecutions and trials could be proceeded with in either court. The advantages to be derived are that where the trials take place in the circuit or district court in Maryland, the jury would be drawn in the manner now prescribed by law, from the people of the entire state of Maryland, and the chances of obtaining an impartial jury would be greatly increased.

In conclusion, he recommends fire proof protection for the records of his office.

Chalmers vs. Manning.

In answer to Chalmers' notice of contest, Mr. Manning said:

"I admit that the inspectors and clerks of the several election precincts did certify to the county commissioners of election in their respective counties that you received a majority of the votes cast, and I further admit that the 1,472 votes which the commissioners of Tate county returned as cast for J. R. Chambliss were, in fact, cast for you, and that the name Chambliss was inserted in the return by clerical error instead of your name. And in this connection I state that because of said error to your prejudice, I will not take a seat in said congress or ask the clerk to enroll my name as a member there of until I have been vindicated, and the house shall have affirmed my right thereto."

How can this infamous wrong, thus certified to by Mr. Manning himself as such, ever be vindicated and made a right? It is rumored now that when congress meets some other Democrat than Mr. Manning will present his certificate and offer a resolution to have him sworn in under it. In other words, the Democratic house will be asked to disgrace itself by seating Manning on a certificate so fraudulent that he was ashamed to present it himself. We shall watch with interest the result of this resolution if it is offered.—*National Republican.*

Black and White Bells.

Civil Service Commissioner Eaton reports that the colored bells of the south are eagerly pressing forward for positions under the government, and that the daughters of the chivalry who are anxious to affix their autographs to Uncle Sam's pay-rolls are not above competing with them. At some recent examinations in North Carolina, white young ladies sat around the same table with their ebony-hued sisters, although separate arrangements had been made for them. The same is true of the opposite sex of both colors who were also contestants. It is manifest from this little incident that the color line can be easily obliterated in the south provided the statesmen in Washington will only provide offices enough to go round. This would be much simpler than going to the trouble of passing a new constitutional amendment with respect to civil rights.—What better disposition could be made of the Treasury surplus! Put it up to competition among whites and blacks in five hundred dollar bills. This would be far better than Mr. Blaine's plan.

Doomed O'Donnell.

The friends of O'Donnel, who has been found guilty of the murder of informer Carey, need not harbor any hope that he will be singled out for the clemency of the crown. He will be killed by judicial and governmental order. But what good will his legal strangulation accomplish? Is the British Government absurd enough to suppose that while there may be hundreds of Careys in Ireland there are not also thousands of O'Donnell's? There will never be peace between the two countries, the two peoples, the two races, until justice is done. The spectacle of a political and governmental vendetta, such as is now being waged between England and Ireland, is a stigma upon the nineteenth century. England should conquer Ireland by kindness, by justice by brotherly love. She can never do it by force.

"Yes," she said, "Mary came near being an old maid. You see, her father, as a governor, her brother as a colonel and her brother-in-law a scientist of note. Being of such a distinguished family she had to be very particular who she married, and she came billing near not getting any body.—*Boston Post.*

BETHEL, Pitt County N. C., Nov. 27th, 1883.

EDITOR WILMINGTON POST—Dear Sir: I clip the enclosed from the Washington *Gazette*. It is a fact, that the registration books of Pactolus township, were stolen or disappeared as stated. The Registrar's name is Ross Holloday and it is the first time we have ever heard that he was a Rebublican. Indeed, he has been holding office for several years under the Democratic party. I call your attention to this that you may see that they were disposed to defraud, and having succeeded in deprieving the people of a township of their votes, because it gives a large Republican majority. They seek to hide themselves from the censure of all honest people by falsehood. At two other townships in this county the genuine Pool tickets were misplaced or stolen and bogus tickets put in their stead and voted.

This accounts for the great victory they boast of having achieved in Pitt county. But how shall we account for the fraud?

Gov. Jarvis was in Greenville Monday and Tuesday. He came to this town Wednesday and boarded the train for Raleigh. He was the first man to tell the Democrats of this town what nice things had been done.

I never wrote an article for a paper before and would wish you to publish this above my signature, as I am Postmaster. There is no Republican paper published in this county, and as I wish people to know the facts, I thought I would send them to you to dispose of as you see fit. I can tell you of many other things that were done if you wish me to do so.

I have the promise of some subscribers to your paper, next year we expect a warm campaign down here. I think the action of the Democratic party in this election has given us votes for 1884. There are many honest Democrats in our midst that do not tolerate such conduct.

I am very respectfully,

B. F. BRYAN.

At Pactolus precinct, in Pitt county, the registration books were stolen or mysteriously disappeared on the evening before election day. As a result great trouble followed. A portion of the voters cast their ballots, but it is supposed that the entire vote was illegal and void, and will probably have to be thrown out. We have no information as to who the guilty party is. It is said that the registrar, who is a Republican, got drunk the same evening and left the book on the counter in a store. When he returned to look for it, it could not be found. We do not believe in these methods and hope the guilty party may be punished.

Steamer John Dawson.

BLACK RIVER, Nov. 28th, 1883.

EDITOR POST:—The devil to play at Point Caswell! Law or no law is the question: Outside of the corporation they have appointed a policeman to look after the interest of that far famed and distinguished little village and for the last few days he has been most actively engaged, and though he has made havoc generally and somewhat at times lulled the storm, yet elements of resistance, to what is considered oppression, still display themselves, which bid fare to augment trouble and bad feeling, if not to involve the more prominent actors in the, not tragedy yet, but drama. We regret much to see anything of the kind anywhere; but more especially at one of the most promising little villages in eastern North Carolina.

Recently, Mrs. Bibb has opened a boarding house in that beautifully arranged and most commodious house, known as the Monroe house. Mrs. Bibb we learn is the mother of our gallant and distinguished personal friend, Hon. Edward Boykin of Sampson county—we wish for her a liberal patronage. The Bridge known as Black's Bridge at the Point, is being overhauled and will go through a thorough repair. The builders are Capt. H. M. Driver and Zebulon Hunt, Esq.—while our very efficient and active member of the Board of County Commissioners, George Corbett, Esq., is supervising the work with an eagle's eye. Our merchants here seem to be doing well, and judging from the number of barrels of tar and turpentine at the place, awaiting the announcement of better prices before shipping, they have sold considerably this fall—nothing wanting here to make this the garden spot of North Carolina but the united effort of her people in the right direction. With a soil susceptible of the highest degree of improvement, we only lack the labor to develop a degree of prosperity, agriculturally, unknown by any of our peopeople. Mr. Black's school is flourishing and the number of students seem to be on the increase. The huntsmen seem to be engaged too in their destructive work, killing deer, squirrels, turkeys and ducks, for the atmosphere is made to ring with the report of guns from early dawn 'till dark.

Respectfully, VINDEX.

He is a very thoroughly reformed gambler, and they were very glad to elect him a deacon of the church; but on the very first Sunday that he assisted in taking up the collection, when he met the music deacon up by the chancel, he whispered softly: "Bet you fifty even Pye raised the biggest pot."—*Puck.*

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

Southern Agriculture.

We hear and read so much of progress in various lines of manufacturing, mining, lumbering, etc., in the south that we are apt to forget or overlook the tremendous progress this section has made in agriculture in the last ten or twelve years. Last year's cotton crop was 7,000,000 bales, the largest yet recorded. But the cotton crop is not more than a fourth in value of our agricultural products. Every year we draw less and less on the north for food supplies. A few years ago the southerner never tasted fine fruit, berries, grapes, except as they were brought from the north, at an appalling cost. Now Tennessee alone sells millions of dollars worth of peaches, berries, grapes, fine beeves, spring lambs and other luscious food to Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other northern centres of consumption. From the vicinity of Chattanooga obout $150,000 worth of fruits or berries were sent north during the past spring and summer, and the season was none the best. The local grain trade of Chattanooga has grown from a few thousand bushels just after the war, to over a round million bushels in 1883, while the foreign grain trade has almost disappeared. A few years ago a thousand of mules and horses were shipped to the cotton belt from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and other northern states. This trade has almost ceased. In a word the south, in the matter of food supplies and stock, is practically independent. What our farmers, farmers, fruiters, gardeners and stock breeders sell will fully pay for all the section buys from beyond its borders, excepting, of course, dry goods and small groceries. Discussing this topic the *Courier Journal* closes an admirably expressed article as follows:

The fine profits made by the tobacco raisers in Kentucky, stock raisers in Tennessee and elsewhere, by the orange growers in Florida, fruit growers in Georia, and the truck farmers all over the south indicate in an unmistakable manner the value of a diversified agriculture, a diversification which comes in obedience to natural laws, and which increases rather than impairs the great leading staples.

Another change has taken place in the south little noted by superficial observers: It is the increase in the numbers of northern farmers who are coming south, attracted by the cheap lands. The foreign immigrants prefer the north and west, knowing little of the south. This makes a greater demand for land there and advances the price. A northern farmer understands he can sell his farm for fity or seventy-five dollars, go south where the climate is more genial, and buy ten acres for one. This tendency is each year becoming more marked, and in this way the southern states get their proportions of the immigration wave. It is a change the full value of which is appreciated only by those who have had some cause to study it. The effect in the south is marked. These northern farmers have most systematic and industrious habits; they are familiar with the very best agricultural methods; they are used to labor saving machinery. Knowing nothing of cotton, they at first turned their attention to other crops with advantage to themselves and their neighbors. It is a new and important element in our growth. They are quick to learn, and in a short adapt themselves to their surroundings and learn to know what is best adapted to the soil of their own farms.

These are some of the changes taking place in the southern agriculture, and they promise even greater changes in the future. They furnish the very best guarantee of the continued prosperity of this section. All material wealth rests on agriculture. Commerce, mining and manufacture are well enough in their own good time, but to know unmistakably what are the promises for the future, we must study the condition of the agricultural classes, and understand their methods and tendencies.—*Chattanooga Tradesman.*

Mormonism and Millinery.

Why not bring the polygamists east? The most effective way that we can think of to solve the problem is to compel the Saints to transport their wives and children to the metropolis and settle down in some of the fashionable streets. After a season at the opera and a summer trip to Newport, there is not a single one of the apostles or the elders who would not beg to be relieved of his matrimonial burdens. One hunnred dollars a day for ten wives at the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga or at Mr. Hildreth's Long Branch West End would soon dampen the ardor of the most enthusiastic follower of Brigham Young and Joseph Smith. A charge of milliners would be far more effective than a charge of Phil Sheridan's troopers on the upholders of the twin-relic.

If Mr. Tilden is exercising any influence at all, either for good or bad, in New York politics, we certainly fail to discern it. A state that can defeat a Democratic candidate for President at one election, then at a second election choose a Democratic governor by nearly two hundred thousand majority, and finally at a third election elect a Republican legislature and a split up state ticket, and this, too, all in four years, is hardly influenced by so good a Democrat as Mr. Tilden claims to be. Such Democracy is like the Irishman's flea. When you think you have got it, it is not there.—*Concord Times.*

Sovereigns and magistrates have weighty things to handle and have a ore time with them.

Industrial Notes.

Eighteen counties in Georgia have abolished fences.

Of the 167 students in the Texas University, forty are women.

The estimated extent of the coal fields of Texas is 20,000 square miles.

The mines at Peach Orchard, Ky., are running steadily, making full time.

A cotton compress, gas works and a street railway are being constructed at Pensacola, Fla.

On the west coast of Florida people are beginning to cultivate the Japanese persimmon.

Tennessee claims to be the second state in the Union in the possession of thoroughbred cattle.

A factory in Savannah, Ga., is making four tons a day of wrapping paper out of rice straw.

A copper mine is beinfi operated near Dallas, Paulding county, Ga., and the ore taken out is said to be good.

The Madison (Fla.) Cotton Ginning Company lately purchased 100,000 Sea Island cotton in seed for $6,000.

Texas organized sixty-eight new counties last year, making 200 in the state. The increase of her taxable property in the year was $130,000,000.

A variety of cotton known as the Senagambia is attracting attention in some portions of Alabama. It is said to turn out a pound to fifty bolls.

Savannah, Ga., has undertaken the erection of a new hotel which is to cost $350,000, and to be managed by a well-known proprietor of hotels in New York.

North Carolina has two of the largest vineyards east of the Rocky Mountains. The grapes raised are coming into great demand, even outside of the state.

The Tennessee C., I. & R. R. Company mined and sold 101,606 tons coal in the ten months ending with October, and made and sold 81,122 tons coke in the same period.

A narrow gauge railroad from Americus, westward through Webster and Stewart counties, to Florence, Ga., on the Chattahoochee river, is in contemplation.

The Southern Cotton Harvesting Company is the title of a recently incorporated company of Charleston, S. C., organized for the manufacture of the cotton-picking machine invented by C. T. Mason, Jr.

It is estimated that the new buildings to be erected in Knoxville, Tenn., in the coming year will cost $1,000,000. Northern capitalisis are building a $100,000 hotel there.

A Home Insurance Company is being organized in Baton Rouge, La., with a capital stock of $200,000, most of which has already been taken by business men of that city.

The manufacture of articles from soapstone is being prosecuted in earnest by the company in Alexandria now engaged in that enterprise, and the stone from their quarries is said to be of the very best kind.

Newport's News, the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, has become an important coaling station for steamers plying between southern ports and Europe. Five British steamers coaled at that port one day last week.

The gas works in the town of Roanoke, Va., have been completed, at a cost of $51,000, and gas is supplied to the citizens at a cost of $2.75 per thousand feet. Considering the cheapness of coal at that point, this ought a be remunerative, to say the least.

The receipts of coal by the Ashland Coal and Iron Company of Kentucky for the month of October were 334,876 bushels, and the sales during the same period were 429,751 bushels, of which 32,000 bushels were shipped to Portsmouth and 61,000 to Cincinnati.

Ex-Senator Tabor has, it is said, completed the purchase of immense beds of very rich carbonate of copper, lying in Hardeman county, Texas. The deposits of this ore cover an area of from 160,000 170,000 acres, and the purchase price was $250,000.

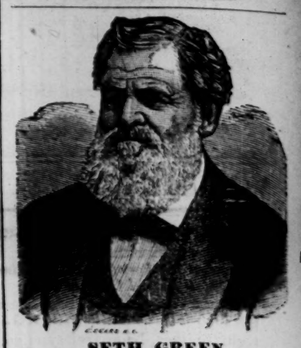
The Angora goat is coming to the front to take its position amongst the leading industries of Texas. It is more popular to-day than ever before. Successful grading of the common goat to a wool-bearing standard is giving the people confidence.

Hot Milk as a Stimulant.

Of hot milk as a stimulant the *Medical Record* says, "Milk heated too much above 100 degrees Fahrenheit loses for a time a degree of its sweetness and density. No one who, fatigued by over-exertion of body and mind, has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of its being rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising, some portion of it seems to be digested and appropriated almost immediately, and many who now fancy that they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by fatigue, will find in this simple draught an equivalent that will be abundantly satisfying and far more enduring in its effects."

A girl employed in a New York button factory had her entire scalp torn off by accident and is now in St. Luke's hospital, where she has had a new scalp grafted on. The process has occupied six years, and the house mother says she has suffered more than any other three persons ever in the hospital. Bits of flesh the size of a grain of rice were cut from the arms of physicians, nurses or whomsoever would volunteer, and these were plunged into the raw head to root and grow. Frequently these grafts would not take root, when the process was repeated. The girl supplied from her own limbs many hundred grafts. It has required 14,263 of these to cover her head. Of course the hair will never grow again, but with a wig "Lazy" looks very well.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS



SETH GREEN.

What the Great Fish Culturist Says:

Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My Symptoms were terrible. I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence, I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Seth Green

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By its self-instruction is made Easy, and Education in many valuable things made Free.

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"The value of all Educational systems consists in what they do to incite the pupil to help himself."

More of the subjects taught can be learned unaided with this system in a month, than in the best schools with the old system in a twelvemonth.

Mechanical school-work can give instruction, but it cannot develop faculty, because this depends upon self-exertion.

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200 do do LARD.

225 Boxes MEAT.

50 Boxes CHEESE.

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ADRIAN & VOLLERS

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC 7, 1883

County Commissioners.

The Board met in regular monthly session on yesterday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock; present, the Chairman, H. A. Bagg, Esq. and a full Board,

The Treasurer submitted his report for the month of November, as follows: General fund, showing a balance on hand of $19,969 41

Educational fund, showing a balance on hand 9,428 05

Of the general fund, the sum of $6,500 is in the shape of a certificate of deposit in the First National Bank.

The Treasurer exhibited five coupons of the denomination of $3.00 each, and two coupons of the denomination of $15.00 each, which were burned in the presence of the Board.

The Register submitted his report for the month of November, showing the amount of fees collected for marriage licenses, $16.15, and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for the same.

The annual reports of T. O. Bunting, *Constable of* Wilmington Township, *Stacey VanAmringe*, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Joseph E. Sampson, Register of Deeds, were received and placed on the record of official reports and filed.

Joseph E. Sampson, Register of Deeds, tendered his official bond in the sum of $5,000, with S. H. Manning and F. W. Foster as sureties, was ordered received and entered upon the records of official bonds and filed.

S. VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, tendered his official bond in the sum of $10,000, with George Chadbourn and F. W. Foster as sureties; was ordered received, &c.

David Jacobs, Coroner for the county, tendered his official bond in the sum of $2,000, with S. H. Manning and E. J. Pennypacker as surcties; was ordered received, &c.

S. H. Manning, sheriff of the county offered his three official bonds, as follows, Process bond, in the sum of $5,000; general tax bond, in the sum of $35,000; and a bond for school and special tax in the sum of $50,000; with the following sureties to each of said bonds: D. L. Russell, E. J. Pennypacker, E. E. Burruss, A. W. Shaffer, and H. E. Scott. Received and ordered entered upon the record of official reports, &c.

T. O. Bunting, constable of Wilmington township, offered his official bond in the sum of $1,000, which was received, &c.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of County Commissioners resolved itself into a Board of Education, but, no business appearing, the Board adjourned.

Worn, Weary and Wretched

"As weak as a cat" is an expression frequently used by debilitated sufferers who are trying to tell how forlorn they feel. It is an incorrect expression, for a cat is one of the most agile and vigorous animals in existence. It would be more correct to say "as weak as a limp old rag," for that gives the idea of utter inability to hold one's self up. The weary person who feels thus is generally worn, worried, woful and wretched.

Sometimes it is a case of overwork, and sometimes of imperfect nourishment. The blood in the system of a person who is "as weak as a rag" is in a wretchedly thin condition. It needs iron to impart richness, redness, and strength. This is to be had by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, the only safe and proper preparation of iron in connection with gentle and powerful tonics The physician and the druggist can tell the worn and weary how valuable a remedy BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been found in actual every day use.

Fully Answered.

Our brother of the *Caucassian*, during the past six months, has written about two dozen columns against the education of the negro, and arguing that he can only be fitted for a field hand. The colored people have had a Conference in Morganton and the impression made there is told by the *Mountaineer* in a way which fully answers all that has been said against the education of this benighted race as follows:

"OUR BROTHER IN BLACK.—The North Carolina Conference of the Zion Methodist Church has been in session in Morganton since last Wednesday. About 150 delegates are present, and the body contains members of a high order of intelligence, men who are an honor to their race. Our citizens have been well pleased with their demeanor during the Conference. On Sunday and Tuesday nights Bishop Jones, whose mother was a Maryland slave, preached to large audiences of our best citizens in the (white) Methodist church, and all were more than delighted with his discourses. He is a fine orator, and his sermons proved him to be a brainy, educated Christian man, who is able to entertain and instruct any congregation in the state."—*Western Carolinian.*

A cypress tree in the Ogeechee Swamp, Ga., measures thirty-one feet in circumference seven feet from the ground.

It is said that the money paid for fertilizers in Harford county, Md., this year, would have bought all the land in the county twenty years ago.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else"

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines,

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A Lady of Utica, N. Y.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Brilliant Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY CO.

OF

Norfolk, Virginia.

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court.

The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, and that full opportunity may be given for the purchase of the tickets, of which there are only

25,000 WITH 356 PRIZES.

The Drawing will take place on the

20TH OF DECEMBER,

at which time it will be made in the city of Norfolk, before the public, and under the supervision of duly authorized Commissioners, and in like manner each succeeding month.

The Drawing of 22d November was most successfully and satisfactorily conducted, the distribution of $13,050 giving assurance of the stability and good faith of the Company, and now Class B is presented with the following

SCHEME:

Capital Prize $5.000.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 do	1,500	is	1,500
1 do	1,000	is	1,000
1 do	500	is	500
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
1 do	200	is	200
6 do	100	are	600
15 do	50	are	750
100 do	10	are	1,000
100 do	5	are	1,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 of	$50	$450
9 of	30	270
9 of	20	180

356 Prizes, Distributing $13,050

Tickets only $1.00.

Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.

J. B. HORBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or registered letters.

Express charges upon $5 and larger sums will be paid by the company.

Address plainly,

J. P. HORBACH,
Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the State. Address applications as above.

The undersigned supervised the Drawing Class A of the Dismal Swamp Lottery Company, and certify that it was conducted with strict fairness to all interested.

GEO. T. ROGERS,
CAAS. PICKETT,
Commissioners.

sept 14-1y

B. F. Sparkman,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA.

Good, easy shave and hair cut in latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Special attention paid to family work.

Wilmington Post, Franklin Gazette, Police Gazette, Police News, Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk Evening News and Portsmouth Times taken oct 25-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOB PRINTING,

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS.

Which we print in a clear and distinct manner.

OUR PRICES MODERATE.

Our work guaranteed satisfactory.

E. S. WARBROCK & CO.

Corner Front and Princess streets.

october 26—tf over Dyers.

MEMERY PURVIS,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, TARBORO, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the Public,

GUARANTEES SATISFACTION.

WORK DONE AT PRICES TO SU THE TIMES,

oct 26-13t

SINGER MACHINE

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay a cent if you have seen this machine and it is not all we represent it. return it to us at our expense. Consult your interests and order at once, or send for circulars and testimonials. Address

CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.
No. 37 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ONLY $20.

PHILADELPHIA SINGER

Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING

June 29 3m

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO,

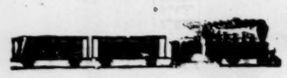
NAVYS AND TWISTS,

may 20--tf

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co



COMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3:55 A M, Fast mail, Daily, Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west. Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west, This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York.

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.30 A m, and Norfolk 12.35 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J B KENLY, Superintendent.
P OPE, G P & T Agent. nov 19 tf

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,

250 Kegs NAILS,

500 Bundles HOOP IRON.

25 Bbls GLUE.

For sale by

tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at 8.00 p m and *6 40 a. m.

Leave Richmond at *6 02 am and †11 12 am and *4 50 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 25 a m and †3 45 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 05 noon and †5 45 p m, and *11 25 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 30 p m and †8 10 p m, *3 00 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †10 50 p m, and *6 30 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.
*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 40 a m, train to New York, and on the 8.00 p m train to Washington

C A TAYLOR,
General Ticket Agent.

E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt
aug 17 tf

COTTON PRESSES.

COTTON GINS

BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,
Successors to Jno. Dawson.

june 8 tf

THE GENUINE

Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO,
247 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
may6—6m

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Cassimeres,
Doeskins and
Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPOR

Which he will cut and make to order in the latest styles.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

WE WANT

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE, INDUSTRIOUS MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY TO SELL OUR POPULAR BOOKS.

Offer liberal inducements. Applicants will please give age, experience (if any) and reference as to character and habits. A SPLENDID CHANCE for men who are not afraid of work and wish to make money. Apply in person or by letter to

E. G. JOHNSON & CO.
1313 Main St., Richmond, Va.
sept 7-3m

IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS BOOK and Job Work done at low prices, send your orders to the

FRANKLIN GAZETTE OFFICE.
oct 8 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the Congress

ADOLPHUS WOLF'S SONS & CO.,
33 Dexter Street, New York.
SOLE OWNERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, at 3:00 p. m. Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.40 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon	5:55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 25 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington	8.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 A M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 4.30 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P. M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.30 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5:15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 13, 1883.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1883, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.
BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily	12:15 and 3:46 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon	10:48 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Sunday	10:48 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	6.00 and 9:40 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily	2:25 A. M. 2.51 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg	6:40 A. M.
Freight trains daily, except Monday	5:00 A.M
Arrive at Petersburg	1:20 A.M

Train leaving Petersburg at 3:46 P. M. stops only at Belfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.
W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.
aug24-tf

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogshead, Tierces and Barrels For sale by

feb 25 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C, July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 9 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily)
Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.00 P M
Leave Florence	2.40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	9.55 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington	10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.45 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence	3.25 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	7.10 P M
	Leave Raleigh at	7:35 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.00 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.45 P M
	Arrive Raleigh at	8.30 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No. 1. Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	6:30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	9:00 P. M
Leave Shelby	7:00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte	10:30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte.

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES,
Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent.
je 15-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 21 North Front Street; Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call may-1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC 7, 1883

City Items.

There were seven interments during the week closing on Saturday evening last, in the various cemeteries of the city, of which four were white and three colored.

The steamer A. P. Hurt has been thoroughly overhauled and is now ready to resume her place on the river. She came off the ways on Tuesday completely rejuvenated.

During the month of November 58 vessels arrived at this port, of which 23 were American, registering 10,788 tons, and 35 foreign, registering 13,262 tons, or a total of 24,050 tons.

The receipts of cotton for the crop year commencing September 1st, to date, foot up 62,029 bales, as against 65,440 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 3,411 bales for 1883.

The cars have arrived for conveying stone from the quarry to the river, and Messrs. Ross & Lara have commenced delivering rock for the closing of Corncake Inlet. They commenced the delivery of bush some weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Vollers had a pleasant gathering at their residence on Monday night, the occasion being the celebration of the 29th anniversary of their marriage. They received the hearty congratulations of their numerous friends.

At the First Baptist church, on Sunday morning, after the sermon, Rev. Dr. Pritchard succeeded in raising a contribution of $365 for the purchase of new chandeliers for the lightning of the church. There was $50 already in the treasury for that purpose.

The foreign exports from the port of Wilmington for the month of November footed up in value $842,211, of which $29,849 were on American and $812,362 on foreign bottoms. Included were 13,951 bales of cotton, weighing 6,589,187 pounds, valued at $657,126.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening, a resolution was offered by Alderman Chadbourn and passed, that all horned cattle that shall remain over ten days in the city pound shall be sold to the highest bidder by the Chief of Police, after two days' advertising.

The Norwegian barque Braekko and the German barque Maria Sophie were cleared from this port on Tuesday, the former for Glasgow and the latter for Wolgast, Germany, their cargoes of naval stores aggregating in value $8,892. Messrs. A. Sprunt & Son and E. Peschau & Westerman were the shippers.

Mr. W. J. Mott was badly bruised by a fall from his horse near the corner of Front and Dock streets, on Saturday morning last. He was riding swiftly down Dock street, and, turning suddenly into Front street, going in the direction of the market, when he was thrown upon the rocky pavement and the horse fell upon him. He was rescued and removed to his residence. No bones broken.

The burning of a wood shed on the premises of Mr. Marcus Bear, on Fifth, between Market and Princess streets, caused an alarm—a sure enough alarm—which brought the firemen out in a hurry. The flames were confined to the small building in which they originated, in which were stored four or five cords of wood, and the damage was consequently slight. No insurance.

Mrs. Bernard, of Boston, is here for the purpose of opening a boarding house and restaurant, for the entertainment, principally, of wealthy families coming south in search of a milder climate than they have been used to in the north. Her house in Boston was the favorite resort of many of the North Carolinians who visited the Exposition. She comes highly recommended.

Mr. S. G. Worth, Superintendent of Fisheries, writes that he has been consulting with Professor Baird, Dr. Bean and other gentlemen of the Fish Commission, and expects to make a full exhibit of the North Carolina fisheries at the State exhibition at Raleigh next year, and also at the Exposition of the Southern States at New Orleans next winter. He has met with much encouragement from the distinguished gentlemen mentioned above.

The Superior Court for New Hanover county has been in session during the past week, Judge Phillips presiding. The only cases so far claiming the consideration of the court are those known as the Swan cases, which have been on the docket for a long time past, in which the plaintiff lays claim to a large amount of property in this city now in the hands of other parties. Solicitor Galloway was in attendance, but there was nothing for him to do but to report.

For the first time in the history of the Criminal Court, a term has been held without a single convict being sentenced to the penitentiary.

Patrick Artis, colored, formerly a resident of this city, was run over and killed by a train at Mt. Olive, on the W. & W. Railroad, a few days since. He is thought to have been drunk at the time.

F. H. Cornell, alias F. H. Harriss, convicted of larceny at the late term of the Criminal Court, was let off on the payment of costs, on condition that he would leave the city the first opportunity and never return.

Mrs. John Ottaway, of this city, killed a chicken a few days ago and found in the gizzard a gold watch charm, about one inch and five-eighths in length, and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. A jeweller pronounced it solid gold

At a meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held Wednesday evening, Messrs Owen Burney, County Treasurer, and J. W. Millis, constable, offered their official bonds, which were received and approved, and the Wilmington Coast Turnpike Company's taxes, listed in Wilmington township, were ordered to be changed to Harnett township.

A sad, but remarkable coincidence happened in shipping circles in this city on Tuesday last. The schr. Mattie Holmes arrived here from Bangor, Maine, with a load of hay and brick, and reported that on Tuesday, Nov. 27th, when about one hundred and twenty miles to the north of Cape Hatteras, a sea boarded the vessel over the stern, taking with it a boat from the davits, which went crashing through the cabin door, striking Captain Warren in its course and killing him instantly, having broken his neck. Deceased was a native of Long Island and about 45 years of age. The Mate (Mr. Warren), who subsequently became Captain, was a short time previously knocked over board and narrowly escaped death, by clinging to a rope he held in his hand at the time of the accident.

Later the same day the Schr. Charles A. Sprague arrived in below from Milford, Conn., and bound to Savannah, Georgia, and reported that on the 27th ult., the Gulf Stream, about 75 miles to the coast northeast of Hatteras, the vessel was boarded by a heavy sea, which stove the boat, broke the wheel and killed Capt. Pond, the commander, and crippled his son, the mate, besides doing other serious damage. The vessel was towed into Smithville, where she arrived Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Capt. P. was a native of New Haven, and the vessel hails from Providence, Rhode Island.

Board of Aldermen.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday evening, to consider the bids for the improving of Water street, Alderman Boney, for the committee on streets and wharves, submitted a report to the following effect:

They have carefully considered all the supply of the material and laying blocks, &c., and conclude that the bids of S. A. Pearce for supplying the paving block, W. A. Sweeny for supplying the flag-stone and curbing, and of R. B. Wood for playing the paving blocks, flagging and curb-stone, make in the aggregate the lowest bid for the whole work required and the most advantageous for the city.

The grading and supplying sand, &c, they believe, can be done by the street force to better advantage; however, they make estimate as to cost, in case of it becoming necessary to hire it done.

The calculations based on the above bids are as as follows:

68,200 granite blocks,	$5,115 00
750 yards 5½ ft. flagging,	1,178 00
2,112 ft. 16-inch curbing,	717 02
Laying 3,300 yds. with blocks,	891 00
Laying 1,027 yds. flagging,	277 29
Laying 2,112 ft. curbing,	84 48
Hauling 1,350 tons blocks,	270 00
Hauling, flagging and curbing (estimated),	75 00
Removing old stone,	100 00
Grading, hauling sand, &c,	1,305 00
Wooden foundation possibly required at upper end of street,	250 00
	$10,263 34

Leaving a surplus of $736.66 of the $11,000 appropriated for this work, to be used in drain pipes and sand catchers, which is ample to do the work as provided in the general plans.

The bids of Messrs. Pearce, Sweeny and Wood were taken up, voted upon separately and adopted.

It was resolved that the contractors be required to begin the work within thirty days and continue without unnecessary delay, and otherwise in accordance with the specifications.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board met at the City Hall Tuesday night, Mayor Hall presiding

On recommendation of the committee on finance, the petition of W. H Green and others was not granted.

In the matter of the claim of O G. Parsley, the same committee recommended that a compromise be agreed upon by the payment to Mr. Parsley of $445.71 in full of all damages to his property. The report was accepted.

Mr. S. J. Bryan was elected to fill the vacancy on the police force caused by the death of Policeman T. J. Motte. There were about forty applicants for the place.

The use of the City Hall was granted to the Ladies' Aid Society of Front Street Methodist church, on the 18th and 19th insts., and to the Spinsters, Club, on the 23d, for festivals for charitable purposes.

Aldermen DeRosset and Chadbourn were added to the committee on streets and wharves.

Bids for paving Water street were opened and read, when, on motion of Alderman Bear, the same were referred to the committee on streets and wharves, with instructions to report at a called meeting.

A resolution was adopted that the committee on streets and wharves cause the public docks to be dredged.

A resolution was adopted instructing the finance committee to prepare and report an ordinance taxing bowling alleys.

The sanitary committee having no recommendation to make in the matter of second-hand clothing, were discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The petition of A. W. Rivenbark and others for permission to sell fresh meats, &c., was referred to the committee on markets.

Bids for opening Church street dock were read, and on motion deferred to a future meeting.

Alderman Chadbourn offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a committee of three, with the Mayor as chairman, be appointed to cordially invite the visiting capitalists now in the western part of the state to visit our section and to arrange for their entertainment.

The committee on finance recommended that the salary of the city surveyor be $600 per annum, to begin November 1st, 1883, and continue during his term of office, for all work done under official authority, but not to interfere with his fees for work for private individuals. Adopted.

The special committee on Hoskins' Alley were granted further time.

The usual monthly reports were received and ordered filed and the board then adjourned.

All the Difference in the World.

"How long have you been married?" asked the clerk at the hotel desk, as the elderly bridegroom registered.

"Two weeks," replied the happy man.

"Front," cried the clerk; "show the gentleman to parlor B; $15 a day sir."

"Third wife," calmly said the guest.

"Oh, excuse me. Front, show the gentleman to 824, back. Take the elevator $4 a week, sir."

Gen. Grant said to a Philadelphia *Times* reporter on Monday: "New York is certainly Republican when the party is undivided, and I don't see anything just now to divide it. It is idle even to hazard a guess at the probable Republican candidate for President. Ohio is still Republican in a Presidential year, and Pennsylvania is sure. Therefore the outlook is very promising for next year's contest."

Our native language, from constant use, is too easy for us, so we learn Latin and Greek.

Wilmington Markets.

November 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened quiet at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 300 casks at that price.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin

COTTON.—The market was firm, with sales reported of 800 bales on a basis of 10 1 16 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 13 16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 1 16 " "
Low Middling,	9 11-16 " "
Middling,	10 1 16 " "
Good Middling,	10 5 16 " "

December 1.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened quiet at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported later of 100 casks at 33½ cents, and 200 do at 33¾ cents, closing firm at the decline.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl. or 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin, closing firm, with $1 25 bid for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was dull, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 13 16 cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9 1 16 " "
Low Middling,	9 11 16 " "
Middling,	10 1 16 " "
Good Middling,	10 5 16 " "

December 3.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 33½ cents per gallon, with nothing doing.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales as quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market was firm, with sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾ cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 " "
Low Middling,	9⅛ " "
Middling,	10 " "
Good Middling,	10¼ " "

December 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened and closed dull at 33½ cents, with nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 15 for Strained, and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market weak, with sales reported of 250 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling, and 100 do on a basis of 9 15-16 cents. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾ cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 " "
Low Middling,	9⅛ " "
Middling,	10 " "
Good Middling.	10¼ " "

December 5.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 33½ cents per gallon, with nothing doing, closing at 32½ cents offered and 33 asked. Later a sale was effected of 50 casks at 32½ cents.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 25 for Hard and $2 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was dull, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾ cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 " "
Low Middling	9⅛ " "
Middling,	10 " "
Good Middling	10¼ " "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SENSIBLE MEN and women know ere this that of the many diseases and derangements of the body each has a separate cause or origin, and that each needs a different method of treatment in order to effect a cure, and a moment's reflection must convince that any of the quack nostrums foisted upon the public claiming to cure all of a number of diametrically different diseases must prove failures, even if we do not call them humbugs.

POOR PEOPLE and people of moderate means, find even people well to do or wealthy find that the enormous charges of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Remedies to the sick and suffering one Remedy for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure we agree to refund the money paid in every instance where a cure is not positively effected. The remedies are entirely vegetable, can do no harm, and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

RHEUMATISM, Gout, Lameness of Joints, Sciatica and Neuralgia are relieved at once and positively cured by the use of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy. We say boldly that in the worst of cases of no matter how long standing, how serious or how painful, we can not only give relief but positively cure for all time. Failing to do this we will positively refund the money paid for the treatment, and if your sufferings are not positively stopped for all time you have not thrown your money away as you would on any other than these guaranteed remedies. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy is only 50 cents, obtainable from druggists or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken.

SUFFERING WOMEN. Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities grows prematurely old, gray and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of languor takes the place of the once buoyant spirits, an irritable nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, things that once were trifles worry her till life becomes unbearable. All this being caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the inmate modesty of feminine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. Lady Reader, pause and consider, 'tis a duty you owe yourself, your family and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles add once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you. Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions are pleasant and palatable to take, contain nothing of an injurious nature, and may be taken by all ages at all times and in all conditions without possibility of ill effects, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure the proprietors will refund the money paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittant headaches, backaches restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hysterics and similar symptoms, Wheeler's No. 69 Prescription "B" will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "C" will give immediate and lasting relief. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes, old and young, suffering alike from the poisonous dripping in the throat, the poisonous nasal discharges, the fetid breath and general weakness, debility and languor, aside from the acute sufferings of this disease, which if not checked can only end in loss of palate, hoarseness, weakened sight, loss of memory, deafness and premature death if not checked before it is too late. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands have resulted in Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains no harmful ingredients, and that is guaranteed to cure every case of acute or chronic catarrh or money refunded. Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh will cure every case of catarrh, hay fever or asthma. price $1.00 per package, from druggists or sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price.

Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Cure for Kidney and Liver Troubles cures all weakness and soreness of kidneys, inflammation of kidneys or liver, price $1.00.

Wheeler's Vegetable Pills are the only remedy that cure constipation, giving natural action of the bowels without physicking, purging, griping or pain. Price 25 cents, of druggists or by mail.

Wheeler's Nerving Tonic for mental depression, loss of manhood, languor, weakness or over taxation of the brain is invaluable, price $1 cents.

WE GUARANTEE Cures in every case or will refund money paid. We place our prices for these remedies at less than one twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we specially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried other remedies without effect or disgusted their purses by paying doctor bills that benefitted them not.

HOW TO OBTAIN these remedies. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them write at once to the proprietors, enclosing the price in money or stamps, and they will be sent you at once by mail, post paid. Correspondence solicited. Address plainly.

L. WHEELER & CO.
No. 96 W. Baltimore St.
Baltimore, Md.
aug 25-tf

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FOR

Laundry and Toilet Use.

IT DOES AWAY WITH

WASHBOARD AND BOILERS

AND CONTAINS NO ROSIN TO TURN THE FABRIC YELLOW.

IT CAN BE USED EITHER IN

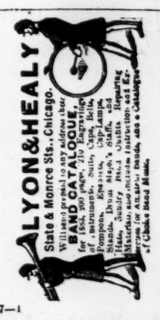
HOT OR COLD WATER

It saves fuel, time and labor, and is recommended and endorsed by some of the leading Chemists in the country.

For sale by

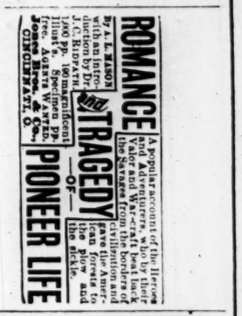
ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Agents.



Dec. 17—1

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time."$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free, No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.



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The Latest And Handsomest Styles,

FURNITURE,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

SALES ROOMS & MANUFACTORY

NO. 43 NORTH FRONT STREET

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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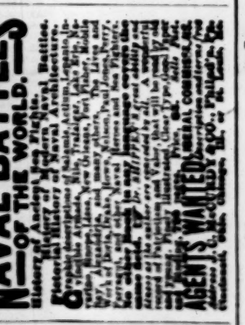

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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PROSPECTUS.

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ADVERTISING MEDIUM

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It reaches all classes of the people,

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It advocates Equal Rights before the Law and at the Ballot Box of ALL MEN,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. G. VOSS,

I HAVE MOVED MY BOOT AND SHOE MAKING and REPAIRING ESTBLISHMENT on Princess between Front and Second streets, where I shall be glad to see my old friends.

oct 5-tf J. G. VOSS.

WANTED. Agents for "Life and Times" o

Frederick Douglass,

written by himself. Outrivals "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in thrilling and romantic interest. Fully illustrated. Extra terms to Southern Agents. PARK PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

oct 5-1t

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, Fullness after eating, Aversion to exertion of body or mind, Dyspepsia, Inactivation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.

"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man." W. D. EDWARDS, Palmyra, O.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

august 3—1y

Farm for Sale.

I HAVE A FARM CONTAINING THREE hundred and ten acres, about one hundred acres cleared and in a fine state of cultivation, three miles from Enfield, on Fishing Creek. It has a very good dwelling, with four rooms, and kitchen, three good tenant houses and barns, all new, and a good well of water. Healthy location. Small orchard of young apple and peach trees and a few grape vines. Price $2,500. Address JULIUS CUTCHINS, Enfield, N. C.

oct 5-tf

A PERFECT LIGHT BEAUTIFUL SAFE. RELIABLE.

The great success achieved by the RAYO OIL, made by the Pratt Manufacturing Co., of Parlor, has induced other parties to put upon the market inferior oils, which, by their use, have caused many serious accidents. To avoid these, see that you get the RAYO OIL. It is the only safe oil. It will not explode. It will not char the wick. It will not smoke the chimney. It will not gum the burner. It will not corrode the lamp. It will not become rancid. It will not emit offensive odors. It will not injure the finest fabrics. It will not soil the hands. It will not color the flame. It will not cost more than poor oil. It will not fail to please you. It will not fail to please you. It will not fail to please you.

GET THE GENUINE.

NOTICE!

Valuable Lands for Sale

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT ROCKY POINT, N. C., on the 15th of September, 1883, 250 acres of as fertile lands as the State affords, lying one mile from Rocky Point, 200 yards of the W. & W. R. R., and 14 miles from Wilmington on the Duplin Road. The principal growth on the land is poplar, hickory, elm, chinquepin, oak, gum &c; under growth palmetto, rattan, myrtle &c except about 3 acres of pine woods, and I would say to take it as a body there is not a better piece of land in the state—none subject to overflow.

TERMS OF SALE, one half cash, ballance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect. B. C. BARDEN.

1y 12-5

WISE people are always on the look-out for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Sugar, Coffee, Flour,

A FULL STOCK ON HAND.

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Grocers.

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WARREN C. COLEMAN.

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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CONCORD, N. C.

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IF NOT, TAKE A LOOK AT OUR NEW and complete stock of Pianos, Buggies, Carriages, Reaped and Heavy Wagons, Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Shawl Straps, &c.

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